Weeks Talks About Our Navy and National Defense.

Insists on Military, Commercial, Financial and Industrial Preparedness -Let Us Be Ready for Peace as Well as War.

> By JAMES B. MORROW, in the Philadelphia Record.

ONE of the Weekses, save John Wingate, the senator and the Massachusetts candidate for Massachusetts candidate for president—toiling as they all did among the granite humps of New Hampshire—was ever noted for his accumulation of each cumulation of cash or property.

They were farmers mostly, beginning with Leonard Weeks, who, emi-grating from England in 1656, became the head and source of the family.

Agriculture sternly practiced among
the embedded rocks and irremovable
bowlders taught them to be resourceful and to keep at least one eye open

to opportunity. So William D., the father of the senator, was a probate judge, and once essayed to be a manufacturer. With the co-operation of neighbors, likewise alert and adventurous, he started a factory at Lancaster for making starch

from potatoes.
"I will never forget the look on my father's face," Captain Weeks told me, "when, on a Sunday morning, just as we were leaving church, we saw men and boys running down the street and heard them crying: 'The starch factory is burning."



Captain John Wingate Weeks.

"There was no insurance-the policy had lapsed—and the fire swept away all of my father's means and put

away all of my father's means and put a burdensome mortgage on his farm, two and a half miles in the country."

If there had been a navy of a re-spectable size in 1881 John Wingate Weeks would now be a captain in-stead of a senator. Nor would he ever have become a banker and thus have set at naught all the traditions of the Weeks family for self-respecting, capable and wholesome poverty.

And yet a psychological analysis of inherited trafts might show that the senator comes naturally by his talents for public affairs and finance. Any inquiry into his personality must include the Wingates, the chief of whom, an Englishman, emigrated to New Hampshire in 1660. The Weekses and the Wingates in-

termarried during the second American generation—the Weekses to continue as farmers, with an excursion potato starch, as has been recorded, but the Wingates to become soldiers, preachers and statesmen Paine Wingate, for example, the great grandson of John, was a member the Continental congress and later a senator from New Hampshire.

A Big Man Physically.

John Wingate Weeks of Massachusetts, in his name, therefore, goes back to the middle of the seventeenth century. Perhaps his gifts are equally as ancient. Wherever they originated, he has made good use of them. He is well-to-do-but has less money, perhaps, than is often represented-and Republicans in Massachusetts have notified the country that he is their can didate for president. If he is nomi-nated at Chicago in June, the main reason will have been that he is a business man. His candidacy, then, will be something entirely new in national politics.

In his measurements, Captain Weeks is a large man. A reasonable guess at his weight would be 250 pounds. His stature, perhaps, is five feet and eleven inches. His eyes are gray and His eyes are gray and frank and hearty. While his manner is frank and hearty. at the naval academy he could slowly raise a 112-pound dumbbell above his head with his right hand. Then, kneel-ing with one leg, he could slowly raise an 87-pound dumbbell with his left. More than that he could lower his hands to his shoulders and slowly and simultaneously put both dumb-bells above his head the second time.

A muscular youth, he was recom-mended by his principal to the "prudential committee" that called at the academy in Lancaster on a hunt of a teacher for their district school. The school was then closed-a group of the large boys having carried the teacher into the road, slammed him down in the dirt and warned him

never to return. "Lick 'em and lick 'em good." the prudential committee said.

hack you up if you do."
"The third day, Captain Weeks told me, "a big, red-faced boy took his pen in hand and laboriously began to write a letter that is, he was seemingly engaged in writing a let-ter, as a matter of fact, he was showing off before the school and experimonting with the new teacher. When

FACE THE FACTS! erdered to put his pen and paper away, he smiled around the room at the pupils, who had stopped working, and then resumed his writing.

I took him by the collar, dragged him out of his seat and gave him a thorough whipping. He turned out to be the son of the chairman of the prudential committee. The old man never spoke to me again, not even when I met him in the road, he riding in a buggy and I walking to or from my work."
Went to Sea for Two Years.

On his graduation at the Annapolis Naval Academy, young John Win-gate Weeks went to sea for a cruise of two years. Seventy men were in his class, but there was room for only 10 of them in the navy. The navy itself consisted of but five steam vessels classed as first-rates, and they were obsolete and unfit for active duty. George Barnett, his room-mate, went into the Marine Corps and is now a major general and the com-mandant of that branch of the naval service.

In Florida, where he had been engaged as a surveyor on a railroad, the late Midshipman Weeks learned that an old firm in Boston was going out One of the partners had died and another had become blind. Henry Hornblower, a son of one of the partners, and the youthful Mr. Weeks bought the business, the lat-ter borrowing the money with which to begin his career as a banker and

Hornblower acted for the firm on the floor of the Boston Stock Ex-change. Weeks kept the books and waited on the customers as they appeared. In a few years the two young men had offices all over New England and in cities as far away as Chicago. "I got my first valuable business

idea from a famous New Ingland dreasmaker," Captain Weeks said to the writer of this articl. "A friend who came to spend the night at our house was talking to Mrs. Weeks while I was reading a newspaper. I heard her say that she had bought a dress in Boston, and that scon after, on returning to the store, the proprietor, noticing her at the counter, asked if she had purchased the dress she was wearing at his establishment. On learning that she had, he said:

"It is not right. Please give your name and address to the clerk and we shall correct the matter at once."

A Story of Great site.
"'But,' the voman replied, 'the dress
is satisfactory to me. Whatever is
wrong is so small that it is not worth Whatever is mentioning.

'Small to you, madam,' the man answered, but very large to us.

"'And do you know,' the woman
told Mrs. Weeks, the dress was not

only taken back, but it was kept and I was given a new one. "I repeated the story to my partner

next day," Captain Weeks said, "and from that time onward we tried to please our customers before we thought of ourselves and the probable profits we could make in our trans-actions." Three years ago, following at once

his election to the upper House of Congress, Captain Weeks sold out to his partners and disposed of every interest that might be thought, even directly, to influence his judgment as a lawmaker. It it said in New Eng-land that he has always been very careful about his reputation as a business man. An anecdote told of him in State street, the Wall street of Boston, shows how his sensitiveness to public opinion on one occasion proved highly profitable to his partner and

A run on a bank in which Captain Weeks was a director, though he owned but \$900 of the stock, threatened, so he feared, to injure his standing in the community. He spent a day and a night at the bank, pledged two-thirds of all the property he and his partner owned for the payment of tae bank's debts and put through a re-habilitating plan under which the cent, on their holdings, The bank was saved, but some of the fright-ened shareholders sold out. Their interests were promptly bought by Captain Weeks. The bank prospered and later was combin with other large banks. Boston financiers say that Mr. Hornblower and Mr. Weeks ultimately made \$250,000 on the stock which they purchased when the bank

emed to be on the verge of ruin. When I asked Captain Weeks about the matter, he said: "I was a young man and couldn't afford to be a director in a bank that had closed its doors in the faces of its depositors, many of whom were poor and most of whom were small merchants and

wage-earners. "How," I asked him, inasmuch as he was a sailor himself once, and is now on terms of intimacy with many high officers, "would you describe the navy of the United States?"

"At the outbreak of the war in Eurone," he answered "our navy, in my opinion, was the second best in exis-tence. Authorities for whom I have great respect did not agree with mg. They ranked our navy third or fourth some giving France second place and some believing Germany was stronger at sea than ourselves.

"I still think that in ships alone we the equal of France or Germany and much the superior of Japan. Our officers are the ablest in the world; our crews are the most intelligent. No nation gives its officers the training that is given to the naval officers of the United States. And the men in our ships, coming from farms and villages, in large part, are the finest morally and physically affoat.

"In my days, back in 1880, let us say, sailor on thore leave who returned to his ship sober was keelhauled or otherwise punished by his mates. All that has changed. Intoxicated sallors are see no more on the streets. Our men are sober, serious and capable. When an estimate of any pavy is made, the personnel, as well as the ships, must be considered.

Lessons of the War.

"So I had thought that only Great Britain excelled us as a naval power at the outbreak of the war in Europe. Since the war started, France and Germany have geen building ships. Our rank just now, therefore, is un-certain. But we have a good navy. Still, it should be much larger."

"Has the war taught the world any naval lessons?"

WILL NOT ALTER "A great many. It has shown the value of aeroplanes, which are now known as the eyes of the fleet. They are very necessary as scouts. Leaving the deck of a vessel, they can easily locate the enemy and are there-

fore of the greatest possible use in the events that occur before a battle. "The submarines, too, it has been learned, are of a real and practical service. All officers think they have become a permanent addition to every navy, but there is some dis-agreement as to their general utility. Can a swarm of submarines, for instance, go to sea, meet a fleet and destroy it? The question cannot be answered until such an attempt has been made and either failed or succeeded.

"I asked one of the highest military authorities in the country if 1,000 submarines, along with mines, could safe guard the United States against in-vasion—the mines to blow up the enemies' ships off shore, if any hap-pened to get that near, the submarines having met the rest and destroyed them before they came within striking distance of our coasts. The answer was that such a measure of tection, an invasion of the United States would, to say the least, be made very difficult.

"You see, no one can tell as yet what part the submarines will take in the wars of the future. Their uses are slowly being developed, and we cannot know what they are capable of doing until the French or British fleet meets the fleet of Emperor

"Also, it has been learned that battle cruisers are required to bring a navy up to its highest efficiency. Cruisers formerly were used as scouts and to hunt down and destroy the merchant ships of an enemy. They were swift, but not heavy enough to take a place in the battle line when large vessels were engaged.

A Sea Battle First.

The modern cruiser, however, can first, being covered with armor and armed with large guns. Steaming 30 knots an hour, it can run all around a fleet of dreadnaughts and pump shells into them from a long distance and from any angle. Our navy must have battle cruisers, besides a great many submarines and aeroplanes, if we mean to be in a position where we can protect ourselves against in-

jury, insult or dishonor.
"It should be always remembered." Captain Weeks went on to say, "that our navy will be our first line of defense. American ships will meet foreign ships before there is a battle on shore. If the United States goes to war with any nation in Euorpe or

"No invading army will set out for America until it is safe from attack by our fleet. So long as our fleet is afloat, no army will venture to start for our shores. Moving troops from one country to another is an immense under-taking, even when it is safe to do so.

"Four hundred large ships, for example, would be required to transport an army of 250,000 men from Japan to the United States. Armies traveling by water have to carry their own artillery, ammunition and horses. Japan would not send 400 large troop ships out into the Pacific unless its fleet had fought and defeated our fleet. Nor would Germany or any other country in Europe attempt an invasion of the United States so long as our fleet, decks cleared, was wait-ing in the Atlantic.

"Looking to the East, I can see no probable danger that is likely to occur in the near future, unless the allies are thoroughly beaten by Germany, or unless Germany is thoroughly beaten by the ailles. If the war is practi-cally a draw at the end, the efforts of all the great nations to maintain an equilibrium of power will keep them entirely engaged for some time with their own affairs."

against this country will follow the restoration of peace in Europe?"

with energy and ferocity to the works of peace. The factories in Europe, except in Belgium, Poland and Northern GENERAL CONFERENCE OF France, have not been shut down nor burned. Indeed, new ones have been built. Industrially, save in the places I have named. Europe is better situated now than when the war began.

Facts to Be Faced.

Great Britain, Germany and France. ered here today for the opening of The factories, old ones and new ones, are running. They will be running the twenty-seventh general confer-after the armies at the front have once of the Methodist Episcopal been sent home, but instead of making cannon and ammunition, as at present, they will be operated night and day in the production of goods for the American markets.

All Americans, so matter whether they cail themselves Democrats or Republicans, ought to have courage enough and wisdom anough to face the facts. Europe is going to take possession of the markets in this country if we do not defend ourselves. You spoke of an invasion by soldiers. There can also be an invasion with products.

products.

i favor all kinds of defenses—military, commercial, financial and industrial. And right here at home I think some of us need defense against fallacious ideas. For instance: This is a great business nation and yet we hear many suggestions that business be taken out of the ownership and management which have developed it and made it wonderfully successful, so that it may be turned over to the national government.

Bearnment.
Business ought to be regulated, but we have regulated the railroads so vigorously that no more are being built, although they are surely needed in some parts of the country. Furthermore, the time has come when the railroads cannot borrow money for short periods on as advantageous terms as can other lines of big business. And yet transportation, maxi to agriculture, is our most important industry.

Would government ownership and oper-Would government ownership and operation improve the situation?

No; the situation would be made worse. State ownership and operation has falled in France. Canada and other countries. Wherever it has been tried, expenses are increased and deficits created. On the Western Railroad of France the operating charges went up to per cent in three years. More than \$300 new men were employed—no workers on the tracks, engineers, conductors or brakemen, but clerks, porters and other little politicians, places for whom were found around the general offices and at the stations.

Government ownership in the United States would add 1,700,300 men to our office-holding class, and congress would fix their sainries. Freight rates, I am sure, would be higher than at present and the consumers—the man who work—would be lossers and not gainers.

PLANS IN MEXICO

U. S. Will Not Withdraw Troops and Mexicans Are Disappointed

Announcement from Washington Received with Gravity at El Paso -Carranza Representative Renews Demands

der region of Mexico until brigand- this session of congress. age has come to an end.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican am- KANSANS MAY HAVE TO bassador-designate, called on Secretary Lansing during the day Monday to renew his argument in favor of the early withdrawal.

and General Funston to make it agreement reached at their confer- college here. ence here must not be based on any plan for immediate withdrawal was

General Obregon refused to comment, saying he would await developments at his next conference with the Americans.

Secretary Baker's instructions to the American conferees were regarded as completely blocking the hopes of the Mexican minister of

MINISTER PREACHED FOR CONGREGATION OF ONE

Atchison, May 2 .- Although there was only one man in his audience will fight for the supremacy of the theran missionary superintendent of Kansas, preached a sermon in an Effingham church Sunday. He is trying to renew interest in a church that virtually has been abandoned. Bad weather kept away all but one parishoner.

I. C. C. CANCELS PROPOSED MEAT FREIGHT RATE RISE

Washington, May 2 .- The interstate commerce commission ordered cancelled, proposed increased rates on fresh meat and packing house products between points in the middle west, but held the interested day adaptation of the gospel of railroads may file new tariffs proposing minor increases on these commodities.

D. C. H. S. MUSICAL HELD SATURDAY VERY SUCCESSFUL

Chapman, May 2 .- One of the here was given Saturday night by has ever known. students of the Dickinson county high school. Every branch of the music department was represented. "Such a war will come there is no The boys' giee club, the girls' giee doubt of it, Leaded with debt, bur-dened with taxation, Europe will turn tra and band participated.

METHODISTS AT SARATOGA

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 2 .-Conditions resulting from the Eutopean war caused a vacancy among Things have been speeded up in the foreign delegations who gaththe twenty-seventh general conferchoose a secretary to succeed Joseph E. Hingley of Kansas, who was not a candidate for reelection. After one tomorrow. This ballet resulted in Kut-El-Amara, says a telegram from peka.

INFECTED MILK WAS CAUSE OF SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC

Kansas City, May 2 .- The source of epidemics in Kansas City, Kan., was discovered by C. A. Coons, pure food commissioner. He found a dozen men milking condemned cows JUDGE SMILED AND THE in the quarantine section of the stock yards.

Coons declared milk from these cows had caused the spread of scarlet fever, diphtheria and amalipox.

SHIPS CARRY \$1,000,000 IN

ourchase of war materials in the in the Shawnee county court. Washington, May 2 .- Europe's United States totaled \$340,000,000 at the end of the first twenty months of war.

shrappel are crossing the Atlantic Andrew Jackson, 78 years old. She an increase of \$8,025.744. now at the rate of \$1,000,000 worth was stung on the cheek last Thursdaily and vessels are carrying \$1, day. Her face began swelling, she 000,000 worth of powder a day. had a chill and became very sick. Reflector office; So a bundle,

NO PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Measure Lost in House by 213 to 165 Vote

Washington, May 2 .- The administration's fight for the senate Philippine bill with its Clark amendment authorizing independence for the islands within four years was lost in the house. After voting 213 to 165 to strike out the Clark DE FACTO'S PLANS BLOCKED amendment the house by a vote of WAR STRENGTH OF 1/4 MILLION 251 to 17 passed as a substitute for the entire measure the Jones bill self-government in the Philippines and carrying a preamble declaring the intention of the United States to grant independence ultimately. but without fixing a date.

Now the bill goes to conference Washington, May 2 .- President between the two houses, with the Wilson has not altered his purpose opponents of the Clark amendment to keep American troops in the bor- satisfied that it is dead, at least for

Manhattan, May 2 .- "It is only a question of time until the people in El Paso, May 2.—Information the United States will have to eat from Washington that Secretary other bread than that made exclu-Baker had instructed General Scott sively from wheat flour," according to L. A. Fitz, head of the milling plain to General Obregon that any department of the State Agricultural

Professor Fitz was commenting on the fact that fifteen barrels of been received by the department, to be milled into petate flour.

AUTO OWNERS ORGANIZE, POLITICAL ISSUE OF \$15,000

McPherson, May 1 .- McPherson county is going to whip into line with a big country automobile club. The question is being agitated by the leading good roads people of the country and a meeting will soon be called. There is in the county road fund an accumulation of nearly \$15,000 and the auto owners are aroused over the fact that the com-Asia, the fleets of the two countries the Rev. H. A. Ott of Topeka, Lu-missioners are opposed to having much of it spent on the roads this summer.

The political issues of the elecsioners and a change will likely be demanded by the people.

37,000 HEAR BILLY SUNDAY

Kansas Citians Waded Rain to Hear Evangelist

Kansas City, May 1 .- Billy Sun-Christ into the hearts and minds of approximately 37,000 Hansas City people at the tabernacle, Admiral 35 KANSAS TOWNS HAVE boulevard and Virginia avenue, yes-

It was Billy Sunday's entree to Kansas City. And it was the beginaing of the greatest and most spec- third class, which have entered the best musical programs ever held tacular spiritual revival this town "Better Town" contest of the Kan-

There was a tense curiosity as to ment were announced by William A. what Billy Sunday acted like and what he talked like.

er Kansas City had ever seen. He test of a year ago, the winners reis different from any other preacher ceiving prizes of \$1000 and \$500 reof the gospel Kansas City has ever spectively. The contest will close known. Originality marked everything that Billy Sunday did.

Approximately 37,000 persons attended the three meetings yesterday. The total collections amounted to \$3.074.50. The seating capacity of the tabernacle is 12,000. Four thousand more can be accommodated with standing room.

church. The delegates failed to PREPAREDNESS WON AT KUT

headquarters April 19.

the surrender of Kut-El-Amara the making wagers that they will strike heaviest blow so far struck against oil before 2000 feet is reached. The England. Other newspapers write in hole now is down 1900 feet. a similar vein.

DEFENSE SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Topeka, May 1 .- Because Judge Whitcomb grinned at a witness' rea charge of grand larceny, Taylor's in the wrecked section. POWDER TO EUROPE DAILY attorney has asked a new trial. The instance is said to be the first time a judge's smile has ever been argued

Spider Bite Caused Death

Shipments of high explosives and bite caused the death here of Mrs. Net earnings of \$15,761,663 show

CONGRESS AGREES ON 180,000 ARMY

House and Senate Conferees Make Changes in Bill

providing for a greater measure of Tentative Measure Provides for Total Increase of 120,000 Men and Large Increases in All Departments

> Washington, May 2 .- A regular army of 180,000 men at peace strength has practically been agreed upon by senate and house conferees on the army bill.

With the plans for expansion as provided in the bill which has pass-USE POTATO FLOUR ed the senate, this would produce an army of about % million men in war strength. The bill as it passed the senate fixed the peace strength at 14 million men.

The agreement on the size of the army is tentative and dependent upon settlement of other features of the bill still in dispute.

The senate bill provided for sixtyfive regiments of infantry, an increase of thirty-four, twenty-one received with gravity in Juarez last on the fact that lifteen parrels of regiments of field artillery, an inrease of fifteen; twenty-five regiments of cavalry, an increase of ten, and large increases in the coast artillery, engineers, signal corps and other branches. The total increase will be approximately sixty thousand men over the present authorized strength of 120,000. The house bill as passed proposed an army of 140,000 men.

BISSEL THREATENS SUICIDE

Confessed Child Murderer Despondent in Confinement

Leavenworth, May 1 .- Fred H. Bissell, the child murderer, is despondent now and he threatened to commit suicide. He has to be watchtion will evolve around the good ed closely to prevent his doing so, roads question for county commis- and everything has been taken out of the cell in which he is confined that might be used by him to end his life. In addition, a guard is keeping a close watch on him,

Bissell was anxious to read what the papers had to say about his confession to the murder of Edna Dinsmore, and he seemed rather pleased with the notoriety he was getting until he came across an arday sledge-hammered the Billy Sun-ticle in a Topeka paper telling that his mother was shocked. Then he became despondent.

ENTERED 3RD CLASS CONTEST

Lawrence, May 1 .- The names of thirty-five Kansas towns of the sas university child welfare depart-McKeever, head of this department. The contest will be along lines sim-He is the most remarkable preach- flar to the second class cities con-May 15, 1917, the judges making their rounds of the towns near that time. Chapman is entered.

GEARY COUNTY DRILLERS ON VERGE OF BIG OIL STRIKE

Junction City, May 1 .- Confident that they are on the verge of a big oil strike, the drillers in charge of the work at the Eastern Geary pros-FALL, BIG BLOW TO ENGLAND pect well are encountering more trouble right now than they have at Amsterdam, May 1 .- German at y time since drilling was begun. a candidate for reciscuon. After the ballot voting was postponed until newspapers attribute the fall of Several days ago the drill bit in-207 votes for Edwin Locke of To- Berlin, to the provisions made by now caving in, necessitating frethe late Field Marshal Baron von quent stops for underrimming, and Der Goltz, who died at the Turkish progress is very slow, in spite of the efforts of the men to rush things The Vossische Zeitung considers as fast as possible. The drillers are

200 FALL WHEN CIRCUS SEAT SECTION COLLAPSES

Kansas City, Mo., May 2 .- Thirty persons, most of whom were women and children, were injured here in the collapse of a section of seats ply when he asked him a question at a circus showing in the residence during the trial of Albert Taylor on district. Nearly two hundred were

Standard Oil Profits Double New York, May 2 .- Profits of the Standard Oll company of New York for 1915 were more than double those of the preceding year, Independence, May 2 .- A spider according to an annual statement.

Clean old papers for sale at the